

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 94 01:39:22 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #22
To: Info-Hams

Today's Topics:

Bay Area Hamfests

BRAIN CANCER, LEUKEMIA FROM HAM RADIO

DXCC wait time

help

I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Morse Code program

Parts Master System??

OHH

Ramsey kits not too good -- what about Down East Microwave?

Vanity Callsign Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (PR93-30)

WANTED: Synchronous Detector Schematic

When will my license expire? (2 msgs)

why 29.94 fps? (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 18:01:08 GMT

From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!

sol.ctr.columbia.edu!usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!silver.ucs.indiana.edu!

diadams@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: Bay Area Hamfests

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Greetings! A new job is causing me to relocate to Mountain View, CA and I was wondering if anyone could give me a list of any upcoming Hamfests in the Bay Area....Thanx.

73 de Dave, N9UXU

David J Adams, N9UXU Internet: djadams@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Amiga User and Flow Cytometry Advocate
Looking for a mobile 2m and/or 70cm rig
Conure Society of America. "Push the button Frank..."

--- - -

Date: 10 Jan 1994 19:23:15 GMT

From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!lerc.nasa.gov!news.larc.nasa.gov!grissom.larc.nasa.gov!
kludge@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: BRAIN CANCER, LEUKEMIA FROM HAM RADIO
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2gs839\$9k4@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> irvine@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu (Brent Irvine)
writes:

>>There is statistically significant cancer rates above the non-electronic
>>population.

>

>Depends on how the data was calculated. Perhaps the HAM community
>is significantly older than the population at large, perhaps if
>there is genetic propensity to be a HAM there will also be a
>genetic propensity for cancer.

This is true. Also remember that hams work around PCB-filled capacitors
and around lots of nasty solvents.

Hams tend to have a higher amount of lead in the bloodstream than non-hams.
And, hams tend to fall off antenna towers much more frequently than non-hams.
I'd bet that they suffer from more accidental electrocutions, too.

I'd be much more worried about tissue heating than cancer from RF, and
I'd be worried about a lot of other things far more than cancer. Keep
your climbing belt in good condition and don't use it if it looks frayed;
and keep your left hand in your pocket when working on live equipment.

--scott

--

"C'est un Nagra. C'est suisse, et tres, tres precis."

Date: 10 Jan 1994 18:38:27 GMT

From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!avdms8.msfc.nasa.gov!

news.larc.nasa.gov!eos1.larc.nasa.gov!eckman@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: DXCC wait time
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently sent in my endorsement application to the DXCC Desk at ARRL. I was pleasant surprised by the processing time. The application and cards were received on 12/29. The application was processed on 12/30 and the return package was postmarked 1/4. It probably would have been quicker had there not been a holiday in that period!

Compared to the multi-month wait that I endured back in mid-1992 for my initial DXCC application, this is a pleasant, welcome change. Thanks to the ARRL for really making the effort to get rid of the DXCC backlog and keeping it from reappearing.

Richard Eckman K04MR
NASA Langley
Hampton, VA

Date: 11 Jan 94 04:29:10 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: help
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Eric T. Budinger budinger@ds.gen.nj.us ericbud@ritz.mordor.com n2koj@w2xo.pa.usa.na	Dan's Domain 201-586-1223 Ham Central SysOp 1-201-398-4619 (voice) 1-201-205-2134 (digital)
--	--

Date: 10 Jan 1994 19:33:16 GMT
From: haven.umd.edu!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.com!ssd.intel.com!chnews!
ornews.intel.com!landesk!bmiller@ames.arpa
Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

You could run Windows and open two windows with any terminal program, as long as you set up each window (terminal pgm) to run off different comm ports.

Brett Miller N70LO E-mail: brett.miller@ccm.hf.intel.com

Intel Corp. Internet: bmiller@landesk.intel.com
American Fork, UT IP: 128.215.210.58

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 19:15:45 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!
wjturner@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Morse Code program
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CJFED8.InE@ra.nrl.navy.mil> drumhell@claudette.nrl.navy.mil (David Drumheller) writes:

> I'm looking for Morse code practice software that runs either on a NeXT
>computer (NeXTstep), or a DOS machine. Any suggestions on freeware or
>commercial software that isn't too expensive. Any programs available on
>ftp sites?

SuperMorse is a *great* program for DOS. You can find it in
wuarchive.wustl.edu. It is named "sm404" and is in the directory "/mirrors/msdos/
hamradio".

73, will, n0rdv

--
Will Turner, N0RDV -----
wjturner@iastate.edu | "Are you going to have any professionalism, |
twp77@isuvax.iastate.edu | or am I going to have to beat it into you?" |
TURNERW@vaxld.ameslab.gov -----

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 20:51:05 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!
yuma!er580079@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Parts Master System??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Anybody know how to access the Parts Master System over the Internet?
I need to check the DOD stock number data on an item I have.
I have checked our gopher and others, but no luck.

-Emarit

drranu@lamar.colostate.edu OR er580079@lance.colostate.edu

Posting the answer would maybe be useful to others too.

KG0CQ -.- -.- -.- -.-

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 20:51:41 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!sgiblab!sgigate.sgi.com!olivea!news.bu.edu!att-in!att-out!cbfsb!
cbnews!cbnewst!cbnewsm!gdo%aloft.att.com@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: QHH
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1b.4064.946.0NA9C11E@bville.gts.org>, bryan.weaver@bville.gts.org
(Bryan Weaver) writes:
> Has anyone actually found out what QHH is?

With embarrassment, I admit to posting the article to start this thread.
I have received a reply from N0MWG (thanks Eric) where he states QHH as
meaning "I am making an emergency landing"! Oops, not a good one to screw
up! I'll inform the original source of the true meaning.
Thanks to all and 73 de Glenn

--

Glenn D. O'Donnell, N3BDA	Internet: gdo@aloft.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories	Amateur Radio: n3bda@n3dpu.#epa.pa.usa.na
Allentown, PA	Home QTH: Palmerton, PA (Grid FN20eu)

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 94 20:03:58 GMT
From: butch!rapnet!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Ramsey kits not too good -- what about Down East Microwave?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Jan7.140535.5582@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> lkollar@nyx10.cs.du.edu
(Larry Kollar) writes:
>From: lkollar@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Larry Kollar)
>Subject: Ramsey kits not too good -- what about Down East Microwave?
>Date: Fri, 7 Jan 94 14:05:35 GMT

>OK, everybody and his dog has run down Ramsey kits. I also heard some
>unfavorable comments about Hamtronics and their downconverter kits. What
>about Down East Microwave? They have downconverters in kit form -- has
>anyone tried tackling one of those?

>Waiting for the frequency analyzer to get fixed before I put my FX-440
>on the air, I am --

>--
>Larry Kollar, KC4WZK | I like CW, but that doesn't mean I think every ham
>lkollar@nyx.cs.du.edu | should have to learn it.
> "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

I know Bill, the owner and think he produces very high quality equipment. The no-tune transverters require quite a bit of additional stuff to get them working as a system, including RX preamp, TX amplifier, two coax relays, control logic, and a case. But, given a good junk box and some skill, the results equal the more expensive complete transverters.

The views expressed here are my own, not my employer's.
Jeff Millar, WA1HCO, Lockheed Sanders 603-885-7047

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 19:22:12 +0000
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!demon!dis.demon.co.uk!
g8sjp.demon.co.uk!ip@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Vanity Callsign Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (PR93-30
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Jan10.130811.19613@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us writes:

>Come on Jack, we all know that *real* ham calls start with a W or K. :-(
>
>Gary

AHEM!!!!

You have the Morse character elements correct, but you simply have them arranged wrongly. Actually, they start --.

:-) <--- *just* in case

Iain Philipps - InterNet StormTrooper
Telephone: +44 494 432144
EMail: ip@g8sjp.demon.co.uk
On VHF: G8SJP
On HF: G0RDI
On Contests: G(W)0RDI/P [J001KJ and I082JJ]
On Vacation: C30DLA
At Work: N2TLY

Date: 10 Jan 1994 20:18:42 +0200
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!
uknet!EU.net!sunic!osiris.kbfi.ee!osiris.kbfi.ee!@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: WANTED:Synchronous Detector Schematic
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi!
There was a construction article in July 1993 issue of QST.
You might also try Sept. 1992 issue of QEX, where a circuit
is printed which uses phasing method and is based on Sony parts.
Regards,
Ylo Mets.

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 17:56:45 GMT
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!
gerald.cc.utexas.edu!portal.austin.ibm.com!awdprime.austin.ibm.com!
mcinnis@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: When will my license expire?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

You are required to be in posession of your license or a copy to operate
a radio. You should get a replacement from the FCC even if you don't expire
soon. I think you need FCC form 610 to get a replacement, but I'm not sure.

--
Mickey McInnis - mcinnis@austin.ibm.com (mcinnis@vnet.ibm.com outside IBM)

--

Date: 10 Jan 1994 19:28:22 GMT
From: noc.near.net!news.Brown.EDU!NewsWatcher!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: When will my license expire?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <dggCJBLrF.7xJ@netcom.com>, dgf@netcom.com (David Feldman)
wrote:

> I have one of those 10 year licenses, and I can't find the orig., and
> I have the feeling that it will expire before too long. How can I find
> my expiration date? I realize this sounds like an obvious question, but
> after 23 years in ham radio I guess I'm getting senile!
>

> 73 Dave WB0GAZ dgf@netcom.com

Dave,

That's simple... just send a 610 in to the FCC. Change your address or something. I have at least 2 copies of my extra license. When I changed the address they sent a new copy and they also change your expiration date to 10 years after the date of the last change.

--

== Tony Pelliccio, KD1NR
== Anthony_Pelliccio@Brown.edu
== Brown University Alumni & Development Computing Services
== Box 1908
== Providence, RI 02912
== (401) 863-1880

Date: 10 Jan 1994 19:18:44 GMT
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!
bnr.co.uk!corpgate!news.utdallas.edu!rdxsunhost.aud.alcatel.com!aur.alcatel.com!
news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: why 29.94 fps?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 3319@cmkrnl, jeh@cmkrnl.com (Jamie Hanrahan, Kernel Mode Systems) writes:

> In article <2g7p56\$9s9@crl2.crl.com>, lreeves@crl.com (Les Reeves) writes:
> > The colorburst frequency is not only cast in stone-it is extremely accurate.
> > It is more accurate as a frequency reference than WWV. This is provided
> > that you are tuned to a network-supplied program.

> Also, at that time it was stated that the networks used rubidium-clock
> frequency standards, which are secondary standards: They're awfully good but
> they still have to be calibrated against something better. NIST (the folks who
> run WWV) uses cesium-beam clocks, which are primary standards, needing no
> calibration for frequency. Have the networks since upgraded to cesium-beam
> clocks? And, given that the local stations probably haven't, does it matter
> anyway? Even if they have, they're still "only" as good as NIST's clocks, so
> why should one over-the-air signal be better than another? (propagation
> changes on shortwave, maybe?)
>

Colorburst transmit frequency is required to be +/-10Hz (5.5873E-6 or 5.5873ppm). PPM means parts per million.

This requires a good ovenized oscillator(that isn't cheap). Rubidium Oscillators go for about \$20,000 I think. Cesium Beam clocks are > \$200,000.

The clocks that NIST uses are the best in the world. They have about 10 of them

that are all averaged together.

WWV, however loses a lot in its method of transmission and to propagation effects. Received accuracy (if you have a stable enough PLL to track it without further loss of accuracy) is about 1E-7 (0.1ppm) frequency accuracy and 1ms for timing. Even to keep this accuracy would cost you at least \$1000. Stratum 3 oscillators used in non-central office telephone equipment are 4.7ppm and cost at least \$2000.

Since the colorburst crystal in your TV is > 100ppm, any PLL that uses that crystal to lock onto an external source cannot be any better than 100ppm.

WWV is not the problem. Unless you are in TV broadcasting I don't think you would need better than WWV accuracy.

Incidently, NIST was working on a computer system where you could request time and frequency by modem. It would figure out the delay of the telephone path and compensate for it. Some manufacturers (True Time was one of them) was working on clock sources that are locked to the GPS (Global Positioning System) system with Stratum 3 accuracy and better timing accuracy.

-Cliff

Clifton Powers Let No Man Have Two Fibers Until
powers@aur.alcatel.com all Men Have One.
Alcatel Network Systems -Steven Hornung, BTRL, July 1987
Video Technology Where's my Fiber?

Date: 10 Jan 1994 23:19:48 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!rkarlqu@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: why 29.94 fps?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2gs9mk\$gd6@aurns1.aur.alcatel.com>,
Clifton Powers <powers@aur.alcatel.com> wrote:

>Colorburst transmit frequency is required to
>be +/-10Hz (5.5873E-6 or 5.5873ppm).
>PPM means parts per million.
>This requires a good ovenized oscillator(that isn't cheap).

No it doesn't. Any decent AT cut crystal oscillator will hold +/- 5 ppm over any reasonable indoor temperature range (10 to 50 degrees C). That ought to run you about 10 bucks.

> Rubidium Oscillators
>go for about \$20,000 I think. Cesium Beam clocks are > \$200,000.

Rubidium standards start at less than \$2000.
Cesium standards cost from \$30,000 to \$70,000.

> Stratum 3 oscillators used in non-central office telephone
> equipment are 4.7ppm and cost at least \$2000.

No they don't. Stratum *2* oscillators are the ones that cost around \$2000.
And they are far more accurate than 4.7 ppm.

>and compensate for it. Some manufacturers (True Time
>was one of them) was working on clock sources that are locked to
>the GPS (Global Positioning System) system
>with Stratum 3 accuracy and better timing accuracy.

A good GPS system should be able to achieve
Stratum 1 accuracy (1 part in 10^11)
not just Stratum 3 accuracy (worst than 1 part in 10^6).

Rick Karlquist N6RK
Precision Time and Frequency R&D
HP Santa Clara Division
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 16:16:05 GMT
From: ftpbox!mothost!lmpsbbbs!charless@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9401060730.ZM27881@SALCIUS2>,
<1994Jan7.140535.5582@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>,
<1994Jan8.145408.11446@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>ess
Subject : Re: Ramsey kits not too good -- what about Down East Microwave?

In article <1994Jan8.145408.11446@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>better have a spectrum analyzer at hand when you do the tuneup. I'd say
>that anything that requires an oscillator should be avoided since Hamtronics
>doesn't seem to know how to design good ones.
>

>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

I receintly built a hamtronics 2m receive converter, so I figured I would put in my 2 cents worth.

The converter shifts 144-146Mhz to 28-30 Mhz so 2M sideband can be received on a HF radio. It uses a dual gate gas fet for the front end, a J308 FET for a mixer, and a crystal osc and tripler for the LO.

The kit works with the following problems.

The converter generates spurs at 140Khz intervals when driven with a relative high level signal, about -40dbm. This is a real problem in my neighborhood because there are several hams that also like 2m ssb and they run lots of power. This problem was solved by re-biasing the RF amp by replacing the gate bias resistor with a pot. The pot must be carefully adjusted so as not to kill the gain too much.

The whole converter oscillates at 27MHz when the antenna is removed. Does not oscillate with an antenna, so I guess I should not disconnect the antenna.

The LO (116Mhz) is present at the antenna connector at -30dbm. This causes big time channel 5 problems.

I beleive this is due to the LO and RF amp output both being injected into the gate of the J308 mixer FET. I experimented by replacing the J308 with a 40673 dual gate FET. I used a mixer schematic from the ARRL handbook. This does work, but the gain is very low, probably due to incorrect impedance matching. It did reduce the LO at the antenna by about 3db, hardly worth all the work.

Incidently, I called hamtronics to discuss my problems. They stated that their kits do not oscillate when constructed and aligned properly. The only suggestion they made was to short the second gate of the RF Amp to ground to remove the oscillation. It does remove the oscillation, but the gain and sensitivity decrease by 20db, so this is unacceptable.

The unit did serve its purpose. I decided that I wanted to play on 2m ssb so I will pick up some comercial equipment and shelf the converter.

chuck sherwood N9QZT/AA
charless@comm.mot.com

Date: 10 Jan 94 10:22:42 -0700

From: swrindle!sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!

sol.ctr.columbia.edu!hamblin.math.byu.edu!yvax.byu.edu!physc1.byu.edu!
peterson@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CJ8Lsv.JDL@iat.holonet.net>, <2gksi7INNb6r@network.ucsd.edu>, <1994Jan10.092550.1243@physc1.byu.edu>.edu
Subject : Re: Repeater database?

After rereading my last post I realized I probably came across as somewhat negative. I do regret that some people have no respect for property and I am sorry that some repeaters sites have been targeted by the slime that seems to be covering our country. However, paranoia and secrecy won't stop the slime - they will get what they want for the simple reason that the law enforcement infrastructure is losing the battle against the slime. Unfortunately, secrecy doesn't work against the slime. The slime are not stupid - some of them are extremely brilliant but they have decided that it is better to use their brains to support the slime than to do something constructive. Hence, no matter what you do to hide your repeater - short of just shutting it off - will protect it from the slime assuming that they want it. At some point we have to balance the importance of providing useful information against that of protecting property and resources. All information can be misused in the wrong hands but if we lock up that information it will only slow the slime down slightly and greatly reduce the utility of whatever is being described. If I want I can have an unlisted phone number, take the numbers off my house, and only provide a post office box for my mailing address. But I am still not protected against the guy walking down the street who decides that I may have something he wants. And at the same time I have made it impossible for my friends to find me or for the ambulance to figure out which house is mine when I have a heart attack.

A recent post suggested giving fuzzy coordinates for the repeaters. Since I don't intend to operate in the direct vicinity of most repeaters (and if I am I already know exactly where it is) having the location within a mile or so would suit my purpose. Then, since I don't have coverage maps for them, I can look at where I am and where the repeater is located (direction and distance) and see if there is something like a mountain between me and the repeater. I will then have a vague idea of whether I will be able to make it in or where I would need to move to in order to make it.

We scream at the government for their secrecy (look at the recent furor over AEC testing in the 40's and 50's) and yet we hide behind the same veil of secrecy. We expect everyone else to reveal sensitive information while being very adamant about not needing to reveal our own sensitive information. Let's try to strike a balance here and compromise on a level of information that will allow us to improve our use of limited resources (whether it's repeaters or spectrum allocation) while keeping the critical information quiet.

Bryan Peterson
peterson@phyc1.byu.edu

P.S. - an interesting local example of what happens when you have things that are secret was brought up last night on a local 2m net. A person was fiddling around with DTMF paging and messaging, a feature that is quite common on most new UHF and VHF radios. Unfortunately, out of ignorance he was bringing up all sorts of "hidden" features of the repeater like autopatches and connecting links. He was asked to stop using the DTMF features because of all the problems he was causing. There are ways around this (for instance, on one local repeater they have a special code that will cause the repeater to stop listening to DTMF codes so that a DTMF squelch or paging can be used without danger of messing up the controller) but secrecy is not the solution.

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #22

